



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1816.

[NO. 227.]

### Notification.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of TREASURY NOTES, which have been cancelled, and publicly destroyed by fire at the Stad-house in Batavia, by a Commission from the Supreme Court of Justice and Bench of Magistrates, in the presence of a Commission of Officers of Government specially authorised to that effect, be published in the Government Gazette, for general information and guidance, and the said Notes are hereby declared out of circulation accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 25th June, 1816.

List of TREASURY NOTES, Cancelled and Destroyed on the 25th June 1816.

Notes bearing Interest.		
NO.	DATE.	Java Rupees.
293	1st September 1812, Span. Dolls. 10,000	22000
613	1st July 1814	1,000
614	ditto	1,000
618	ditto	1,000
619	ditto	1,000
620	ditto	1,000
621	ditto	1,000
622	ditto	1,000
623	ditto	1,000
624	ditto	1,000
625	ditto	1,000
626	ditto	1,000
627	ditto	1,000
628	ditto	1,000
629	ditto	1,000
630	ditto	1,000
631	ditto	1,000
632	ditto	1,000
633	ditto	1,000
634	ditto	1,000
635	ditto	1,000
636	ditto	1,000
637	ditto	1,000
638	ditto	1,000
639	ditto	1,000
640	ditto	1,000
641	ditto	1,000
642	ditto	1,000
643	ditto	1,000
644	ditto	1,000
645	ditto	1,000
646	ditto	1,000
647	ditto	1,000
648	ditto	1,000
649	ditto	1,000
650	ditto	1,000
651	ditto	1,000
956	10th Nov. 1815	500
1415	10th April	1,000
1419	ditto	1,000
1420	ditto	1,000
1508	13th June	1,000
1543	17th	500
1607	19th July	1,000
1608	ditto	1,000
1609	ditto	1,000
1610	20th July	1,000
1620	19th	500
1621	20th	500
1706	10th August	1,000
1716	21st	1,000
1732	23d	5,000
1733	25th	6,000
1744	1st September	4,000
1765	4th	2,200
1766	1st	300
1867	1st February 1816	1,300

Java Rupees 88067-26

Notes not bearing Interest.  
6600 Notes of 5 Rupees, according to a Register examined by and deposited with the Supreme Court of Justice, to the amount of Java Rupees 43,000

200 ditto of 5 Rupees, spoiled in signing them,	1,000
2 ditto of 10 ditto,	20
1 ditto ditto,	40
26 bundles, containing Notes of 1 Rupee, never issued, amounting to	52,00
	49,260

TOTAL Java Rs. 137,327-26

J. G. BAUER, Acct. Genl.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,  
Batavia, 25th June, 1816.

### Advertisement.

THE undersigned has for Sale BIBLES and NEW TESTAMENTS, in different Languages, and well bound, viz.

	PAPER.	Span. Dolls. Rs.
Dutch BIBLES,	each 2 1/2	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS,	do 3	—
German BIBLES,	do 2 1/2	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS,	do 3	—
French BIBLES,	do 3	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS,	do 3 1/2	—
English POCKET BIBLES,	do 2 1/2	—
Ditto NEW TESTAMENTS,	do 3	—
Portuguese NEW TESTAMENTS,	do 2	—
Arabic BIBLES, handsomely printed and bound,	do 5	—

J. C. SUPPER, V. D. M.

Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society.

### Advertentie.

DE ondergeteekende heeft te Verkoop BYBELS en NIEUWE TESTAMENTEN, in onderscheidene Talen, en wel ingebonden, als:—

	PAPIER GELD.	Sps. Matt. Rep.
Een Hollandsche BYBEL,	2 1/2	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	3	—
... Hoogdutchsche BYBEL,	2 1/2	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	3	—
... Fransche BYBEL,	3	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	3 1/2	—
... Engelsche ZACK BYBEL,	2 1/2	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	3	—
... Portuges NIEUW TESTAMENT,	2	—
... Arabische BYBEL, byzonder fraaije druk en band,	5	—

J. C. SUPPER, V. D. M.

Sect. van het Javaasch Medewerkend Bybel Genootschap.

BATAVIA, den 28 Juny, 1816.

### Advertentie.

TEEKENAAR dezès heeft onlangs onderscheidene soorten van BOEKEN ontvangen, gedeeltelyk van het Nederlandsch Zendelings Genootschap en gedeeltelyk van het Medewerkend Bybel Genootschap te Rotterdam.

	PAPIER GELD.	Sps. Matt. Rep.
Een Hollandsche BYBEL, met een zwarten band en gouden rand,	3	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	3 1/2	—
... Ditto BYBEL, met een zwarten band en goelen rand,	2	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	1	—
... Ditto BYBEL, half Fransch band en met een goelen rand,	1 1/2	—
... Ditto NIEUW TESTAMENT,	1 1/2	—
... Ditto GEZANGBOEK,	3	—
... Ditto ditto,	2	—

Een klein aantal van SCHOOL-BOEKEN, meest door de Maatschappij Tot nut van 't Algemeen uitgegeven.

Sommigen dezer Boeken, kosten En sommigen slechts.

De Armen zullen, op aanzoek en gegeven bewys dat zy lezen kunnen, van deze nu bekend gemaakte Boeken, gratis ontvangen.

J. C. SUPPER,

V. D. M.

### Te Koop,

EENE fraaye Engelsche Vis-a-vis Koets voor vier personen, met dubbelde bok en Reis-koffer op veeren, en Engelsch Tuig voor twee groote Paarden. Te bevragen by den Drukker.

### Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of IRON will be Sold by Auction at the Government Store-houses, on the 10th Proximo, on the following Conditions:—

The Lots to be paid for in Silver or Paper Currency, at the option of the Purchaser, and to be paid for in one month from the day of Sale, in failure of which it will be re-sold on account of Government, and all loss arising on such re-sale shall be borne by the first Purchaser.

The Iron will be delivered to the Purchasers whenever payment is made for the same.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Deputy Sect. to Govt.

BATAVIA, June 28, 1816.

### For Sale,

At Messrs. DEAN, SCOTT & Co's

NEWPORT STREET.

HODGSON'S Pale Ale, in casks—Port Wine in half chests, from Gledstones—Prime Irish Beef and Pork, in casks, &c. &c. &c.

BATAVIA, June 13, 1816.

### Wanted Passengers.

THE ship BROTHERS will sail for ENGLAND in the course of 6 or 8 Days, and has accommodation for two or three Gentlemen.—Apply to Capt. STAMP, at W. Watt, Esq.'s N. B.—The Brothers is British-built, on her first voyage.

### For NEW-YORK.

THE superior coppered American ship AMERICA, GERARD HARSIN, Commander, burthen 500 Tons. A few Passengers can be well accommodated on board this Vessel, and a few tons freight taken if contracted for immediately.

Apply to Captain HARSIN or Mr. T. HUBBARD, at No. 17, Great Malacca-street.

JUST IMPORTED IN THE AMERICAN SHIP

### AMERICA,

FROM NEW-YORK,

The following ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE Flour—Swedish Iron, assorted—Beer, in casks—a few small casks superior Jew's Beef & Rounds—Naval Stores—Wine Bottles—Cogniac Brandy, in pipes—Foolecap Paper and Smoking Tobacco.

Masters of the above may be seen at No. 17, Great Malacca-street.

BATAVIA, June 22, 1816.

### JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE FOR READY-MONEY

At No. 17,

GREAT MALACCA-STREET,

EXCELLENT

### NEWARK CIDER,

In Boxes of One Dozen each.

### Advertentie.

Op Donderdag den 4de July 1816.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoozen Rand van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit Welm. Hoogen Raad Vendutie worden gehouden voor de gewezen Thuin van den Heer Mr. Jan Burger op Jacatra, van een party materialen, bestaande in Hout en Yzer-werken, Steenen en Dakpannen, als meede een kwantiteit Pady en Brandhout.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben van den vermisten Chinees TJONG SEENG, laatst gewoond hebbende op het Landgoed Kedong Radak, worden verzogt daar van opgave te doen, ten Kantoor van den ondergeteekende Resident, binnen de tyd van een maand van dato dezès.

F. E. HARDY, Resident.

BUITENZORG, Juny 20, 1816.

### Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben, ofte schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den op Indramayo overleede Heer J. MEYER, worden mits deeze verzogt daarvan opgaaven te doen binnen de tyd van een maand na dato, ten Kantoor van de ondergeteekende,

A. VINCENT,

Secretaris van de Weeskamer.

BATAVIA, den 23de Juny, 1816.

### Advertentie.

S. VAN MENDE, op de Moorse Passer, presenteert uit de hand te Koop, Waagens en Paarden, Slaven en Slavinne, waar onder is een Harppenist met haar Man zynde Fiolist en Kleedermaker. Batavia den 27ste Juny 1816.

### Advertentie.

DIE iets verschuldigt is aan of te pre-tendeeren heeft, van de nalatenschap van wylen Hendrik Adam Haun, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan desselfs Weduwe op de Tygersgragt, voor ultimo July 1816.

BATAVIA, 24 Juny 1816.

### By P. J. Voestersons,

Is voor Contante Betaling tebekomen.

ENGELSCH-MANS, Dames, en Kinder Hoeden—Perfumerie en Gelandtrie Waren—Mans en Dames Schoenen—differente soorten van Lywaaten—Dranken, en wesmeer.

### Uit de Hand te Koop,

EEN der Fraayte en Gezondste Tuinen op Rynswyck, te bevragen by den Drukker dezès.

BATAVIA, den 20ste June 1816.

### Advertentie.

OP de Moorsche Passer in het huis No: 67, zyn te bekoomen, tegeds directe betaling, Heere, Dames en Kindere Schoenen, voor 1 1/2 Spaansche Mat Zilver Geld het Paar.

### TE KOOP

EEN Huis, voor afbraak, op de Tygers-gragt No. 3, zo mede enige Lyfeygenen van HUYERS.

### Uit de hand te koop.

EEN THUIN, staande aan de Zuyd zyde van de Angeolse vaart, met dezelf huysinge, Stalling, Wagen Huis, en Slave Vertrekken, &c. te bevragen by J. MINNAAR.

HIEDEN verlost van een zoon de Huisvrouw van J. C. BAUD.

BATAVIA, den 21ste Juny 1816.

THE Gentlemen composing the Committee for conducting the *Waterloo Fund*, are requested to meet at the Deputy Barrack-master General's Quarters, at ten o'clock on Monday the 1st of July.

## WATERLOO.

COMMISSARISSIN IN JAVA, OVER HET FONDS, TER AANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN. Hebben het genoegen Eervolte melding te doen van de ondervolgende INTEKENAAREN.

TE BATAVIA. — (Vervolg.)			
E. de Groot.	Ropjen	40	
TE SOERABAYA. — (Vervolg.)			
Tjoro Negro	Zilver Ropjen	300	
Man Tjanpit	dito	300	
Kromo Widjajo	dito	80	
Ongro Djojo	dito	20	
Karto Basso	dito	20	
Karto Sotro.	dito	10	
TE BESOKK.			
O. H. de Weerth	Zilver Ropjen	200	
G. Dragheijn	dito	200	
C. Siebert	dito	100	
Panjo Joyo Adie Ningrat	dito	100	
Sorjo Adie Ningrat	dito	50	
Toespo Coesoemo	dito	20	
C. G. Hazenstaal	dito	15	
J. C. Heia	dito	15	
Somo Negro	dito	15	
Poespo Negro	dito	15	
Rexo Adie Negro	dito	15	
J. H. Coezee	dito	10	
H. Stroebel	dito	10	
H. A. Inen	dito	10	
T. B. Anthonyssz	dito	10	
Van eenige Inlanders	dito	54	
Van eenige te Samen.	dito	18	

Beloonde deze inschrijving ruim *Twee Duizend Guldens*, en met de Intekenaren vermeld in de Kouranten No. 215, 218, 219, 220, 223 en 226, te samen, de aanzienlijke Somme van *DRIE EN TACHTIG DUZEND GULDENS, Hollands Courant*. En word er ook, onder de *Chinezen* te Batavia, een naamwaardig bedragen voor dit Fonds gecollegeert; waarvan, zo moede nog van eenige giften, van elders wonende *Inlanders*, weldra melding zal kunnen worden gedaan. Blyvende Commissarissen steeds gereed tot de aanvaarding van inschrijvingen of giften voor dit nuttig en weldadig Fonds: aan het welk, door de Vaderlyke zorg van Z. M. DEN KONING, ofschoon particulier blyvende, by H. D. besluit van 9 November 1815, eene kragtadige ondersteuning en allensints heilzame wyziging is gegeven.

BATAVIA, den 27 Juny 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,  
W. J. CRANSSEN,  
L. Z. VEECKENS,  
Commissarissen.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] June 21—Ship Friendship, W. Black, from Tagal 18th June—cargo, rice.  
22—Ship Mysore, A. Glass, from Samarang 19th June—passengers, Capt. Richards, Lieutenants Knight, Steel and Wade, and a Detachment of the Light Infantry Battalion.  
Same day—schooner Eliza, P. Bayno, from Sourabaya 14th June.  
23—Ship Johana, A. Noteboom, from Samarang 13th June—cargo, coffee—passenger, Mr. J. C. Ellinghuisen.  
24—H. C. ship Surry, Captain S. Beadle, from Madras 12th May.—ship Europe, Captain John Mills, from ditto—passengers, Mrs. Mary Anne James, Mrs. Black, Mr. J. James, and Master Edward James.  
Same day—schooner Bee, C. Martyn, from Sourabaya 2d Feb.  
27—Ship Hayston, A. Hogg, from Port Jackson 15th May.  
Same day—ship Race Horse, T. Howard, from Penang 11th May.

DEPARTURES.] June 22—Ship Grant, James Moffat, for Madras.  
23—Ship Prince Regent, John White, for England, passengers, Messrs. Henry James and J. Bebbar, and four children.  
Same day—Brig Christina, W. Willoughby, for Samarang.  
Ditto—Dutch ship Arinus Marinus, A. Langerveldt, for China.  
24—Ship Endymion, J. W. E. Taylor, for the Cape of Good Hope, passenger, Mr. R. B. Burleigh.  
Same day—Ship Friendship, W. Black, for Benboelen, cargo, Rice.  
Ditto—H. C. ship Union, J. E. Johnson, for Cramayo.  
25—Brig Margaret, Abdul Lant, for Bantam.  
26—Schooner Nicolas, C. Knuipke, for Sourabaya, passengers, Messrs. Van Nuis and Vos.  
Same day—Arab brig Hyope, Said Alwee, for Minto.  
Ditto—Chinese junk Tekshin, Tan Hicuwko, for Chiming.

BIRTHS.]—At Goendag Sabrie, on the 21st Instant, Mrs. Baud, of a Son.

On Saturday the 22d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Ward, of the Hussars, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.]—At Batavia on the 26th ult. Lieutenant Roger Keys Erskine, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Martha Thornston.

## Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,  
SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1816.

## Orders by Government.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following Regulations, with a view to prevent the irregularity and inconvenience to which the present mode of receiving and issuing Copper Coinage at the Public Treasuries, has been found liable.

In all payments of Copper on account of the Revenues of Government, whether Land-rent or Taxes, the Collector, Native or European, shall make it an invariable rule to separate the several Current Coinages into heaps, on this separation being made, he shall count off a certain number of each Coinage, and weigh the remainder by the sum so counted off.

He shall carefully pack the different Copper Coinage in separate bags or boxes, and number and mark on each their respective contents.

He shall invariably remit the sums collected (every week, fortnight, or month,) to the Resident under whose authority he may be.

The remittance to be invariably accompanied with an Invoice in Duplicate, particularly specifying the contents of each bag or box, and under the charge of some trust-worthy person; the Invoices should have reference to the number on the bag or box, as well as to the amount.

Upon the arrival of Treasure so remitted by the Minor Collectors, the Resident shall in the first instance compare or cause to be compared the Invoice with the Remittance, and then proceed to the particular examination of the contents of each bag or box, upon the same principle as above stated, he shall then give his receipt, (if the remittance is found correct) at the foot of the Invoices, and return one of them to the person sent in charge of the remittance, and retain the other in his office;—in the event of his discovering any deficiency in the remittance, he shall immediately note it on the Invoices, and grant a receipt at the foot for the actual sum only received into his Treasury, informing the person remitting of the mistake, and calling upon him to make it good.

The Resident shall, if he thinks it necessary, or if he finds any of the Minor Collectors repeatedly inaccurate in their remittances, immediately report the same with full explanations of all the circumstances attending the case, that Government may take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities or inaccuracies.

In making remittances from subordinate to General Treasuries, it shall be the duty of the Minor Residents to separate the Coinage and follow the same plan as above ordered for the conduct of the Minor Collectors in making their remittances, and see that the bags or boxes are carefully packed, secured, and sealed with the seal of office.

The Officers in charge of General Treasuries shall return one of the Invoices in the same manner as the Minor Residents. All Residents in making remittances to the Officers of Government, not having charge of a General Treasury, shall adopt the same plan as above specified, and the Officers above alluded to shall grant receipts in the same manner on the Invoice.

In every case where gold or silver may be remitted with copper coin, the amount and description of each respectively must be mentioned also in the Invoices.

In issuing money to Individuals, the persons in charge of a Treasury, shall tender the bags or boxes for the sums, marked on them respectively, allowing the Individual power to count it if he chuses, under the superintendence of one of the Public Officers.

In shipping cash for remittance, the Resident shall call upon the Captain of the vessel on board of which it may be shipped, to attend either in person or by agent for the purpose of seeing the cash examined and packed, the Invoices beforementioned shall in this case be in Triplicate, on each of which the Captain shall grant a receipt; one to be deposited with the Resident—one to be enclosed in the letter which accompanies the remittance—and one to remain with the Captain. As it will not be necessary for the Resident to send a person with the Treasure, the Captain should be informed, that once on board he will be held responsible for any deficiency upon the delivery, and that it will be required of him to attend during the examination of the cash at its place of destination.

The Residents, Collectors, and other Officers of Government concerned herein, are required to conform explicitly to these Regulations on all future occasions.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,  
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 24th June, 1816.

## GENERAL ORDERS, By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, the 21st June, 1816.

Ensign Coles, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, having produced the requisite Medical Certificate, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for the period of six months.

The appointment of Lieut. J. O. Clarkson, of the 4th Batt. Bengal Volunteers, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment at Macassar, consisting of the Head-quarters of Five Companies of that Corps, is confirmed.

C. METHVEN,  
Assist. Sec. to Government.

## GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, the 27th June, 1816.

Authentic advices having been received of the successful and glorious termination of the war against the Raja of Nepal, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute and *Feu de Joye* be fired at the principal stations and Posts of the Army in commemoration of this event.

Extra Batta to be issued to the European Troops on the occasion.

C. METHVEN,  
Assist. Sec. to Government.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we have to announce to our Readers the glorious and successful termination of the War in Nepal, by a Treaty highly favourable and advantageous to the British Government. The particulars of a desperate attempt of the Enemy, the defeat of which occasioned the Nepalese Government to sign the Treaty without further delay, will be found in our subsequent columns, and it is gratifying to perceive that all the troops have maintained their well-earned reputation in the steadiness and gallantry they have evinced in this warfare.

A Royal Salute was fired at Weitevreden on Thursday-noon, and a *feu-de-joie* the same evening, in honor of these important successes.

On Wednesday evening, the Honorable Company's ships *Surry* and *Union*, arrived in the roads from Madras. We observe in the Madras Gazette, that His Majesty's ships *Iphigenia* and *Challenger*, the former of which left England in October, and the latter in November 1815, arrived in India in April.

The American ship *Cicero*, which sailed from this port in the end of February, had safely arrived in Calcutta, and the *Hunter* left Penang for Calcutta on the 5th of May.

We understand that the Honorable Company's ships *Surry* and *Europe* will sail from hence to England.

The following paragraph is copied from a Madras Gazette of April last.

"The *Iphigenia*, it is understood, has conveyed Instructions to the Supreme Government relative to the giving up of Java and the Moluccas to the Dutch Authorities, and the Honorable Company's cruiser *Nautilus*, was to be immediately dispatched for the Eastward, with orders for the preparatory arrangements."

## BENGAL.

Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary, March 8, 1816.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 8, 1816.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have this day been received from Major General SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY, K. C. B. Commanding a Division of the Army.

To MAJOR NICOL, Actg. Adj. Gen. of the Army, Head-quarters.

SIR,  
1. I beg you will do me the favor to report to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Etowadah, after placing the defences of the fortified depot there, in a forward state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six-pounders, and seven companies of the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry, under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that Corps being posted on the crest of the Chereeah Ghate Pass.  
2. At three in the afternoon, the advance Brigade with the light train arrived at our present ground, to the Choghra Mandee, which is an open level ground, immediately to the Southward of the Hills, which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwanpoor, and somewhat above two miles from those Forts.  
3. The train and fourth Brigade arrived this morning at 9 o'clock; various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday; though the distance from Etowadah is only 6 miles.  
4. On our arrival, the enemy had a strong party posted on a steep Hill opposite our left Flank; also one considerably to the right on the same ridge. The former of these positions they evacuated early this

morning; and a party of three Companies and a small Detachment of His Majesty's 5th Foot are now posted there, and I am in hopes of turning it to good account in my further operations, or at any rate it will open our view of their positions.

5. Colonel Nicol reports from Ekor under date the 25th, that he was induced to leave the 5th Grenadier Battalion, and the 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry, with their proportion of Field Guns at that place under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the Enemy on the valleys of the Raputee from their posts of Kadrunj and Opeerdunj; to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the Raputee with the remainder of his force, to join me at Etowadah, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this Camp in two or three days.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DAVID OCHTERLONY, Major Gen. Camp near Muckwanpoor, Feb. 23, 1816.

To MAJOR NICOL, Act. Adj. Gen. to the Army, Head-quarters.

SIR,  
When I had the honor of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily abandoned, would have been a subject of contest; but I had hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the Hill on the left to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, had proceeded towards the front of the right, to examine a stockade supposed to be situated at the eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a smart firing advancing on our posts from the eastward at half past twelve, announced an attack in great force.

On my return to the front of the line, I had a very distinct view of the enemy's approach in large bodies, and successively detached to the aid of the party on the Hill, the Light Company, His Majesty's 87th, and 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, two more companies of the 87th, with the 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Colonel Miller, and lastly the 2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry.

The number of the enemy could not be less than 2000 men, with several guns, and repeated reinforcements; and during a momentary superiority in numbers, he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by our small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day; and from this time until half past 5, their repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion chiefly by a charge of the 2d Battalion of the Native Infantry in the direction of the enemy's guns, one of which, a 4 pounder on a carriage, similar to our mountain train, was abandoned and brought in this morning; also a considerable quantity of gun and musquetry ammunition, which was found strewn about in the utmost confusion.

The loss sustained by the enemy has been very considerable and is supposed by many to be not less than 500 men, including several of their officers, as appears by their dresses.

The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, and will be seen by reference to the enclosed Return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the corps engaged, and of individuals, is highly expressed in the accompanying copy of division orders of this date, which I trust will meet the sanction and approval of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,  
Major-General.  
Camp near Muckwanpoor, }  
February 23, 1816. }

Return of Casualties which occurred in Corps of the Division of the Army in the Field, in an attack on the Heights near Muckwanpoor, on the 28th of February, 1816.

His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot (Light Company)—11 rank and file, Killed—19 rank and file, Wounded.

2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry—19 rank and file, Wounded.

2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry—1 Sergeant, and 7 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subedar, 1 Jemadar, 7 Havildars, and 71 Rank and File wounded; and 2 Rank and File, missing.

2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry (one company)—1 Rank and File, killed; and 1 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry—1 Lieutenant, 1 Subedar, 3 Havildars, and 20 Rank and File, killed; 1 Sergeant, and 51 Rank and File, wounded.

Pioneers or Sappers—1 Rank and File wounded.  
Grand Total—45 killed—175 wounded—and 2 missing.

N. B.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Tirrell, 1st Battalion 20th, or Marine Regiment, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, killed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Young, 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously wounded.

1 Bheseer, 2d Battalion 25th, and 1 Bildar of Pioneers, killed, and 2 Bildars wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,  
Assist. Adjutant Gen.

Division Orders by Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. Camp near Muckwanpoor.

29th February 1816.

The Major General returns his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Burnet, Major Shapland, Captain Smith and Fenton, and generally to the Officers and men of the Corps engaged with the Enemy yesterday.

His position enabled him to see the gallant style in which they accended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the Enemy from their van age ground.

Whilst he returns his thanks to Lieutenant Kerr, and Ensign Impey, for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an Officer as Lieutenant Tirrell.

Lieutenant Pickersgill, Assistant Quarter-Master General, in rescinding the heights with the 12th Native Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit and ability which has already been frequently noticed; and entitles him to the thanks of the Major General.

The Major General feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Miller; or the obligation he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can only offer his acknowledgements, with an assurance, that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted; and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the 2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honor to his judgement, reflected the greatest credit on the Corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

(True Copy)  
(Signed) W. L. WATSON,  
Assist. Adjutant Gen.

(True Copies)  
(Signed) J. NICOL,  
Actg. Adjutant General.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

J. ADAM,  
Sec. to the Govt.



FORT WILLIAM, — MARCH 15, 1816.

**THE TREATY OF PEACE** between the British Government and the Rajah of Nipaul, concluded at Segowlee, on the 2d of December 1815, and ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 9th of the same month, having been finally ratified by the Rajah of Nipaul, and the Ratifications having been duly exchanged between Major General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. Agent of the Governor General, and the accredited Agents of the Government of Nipaul, in the British Camp before Muckwanpore on the 4th instant, a copy of the Treaty is published for general information.

**TREATY OF PEACE** between the Honorable East India Company, and the Maharajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nipaul, settled between Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the Honorable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and by Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekur Opadecah, on the part of the Maharajah Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Behauder Shumsheer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect, vested in them by the said Rajah of Nipaul.

WHEREAS War has arisen between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of Peace and Amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of Peace have been agreed upon.

**ARTICLE 1st.**

There shall be perpetually Peace and friendship between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipaul.

**ARTICLE 2d.**

The Rajah of Nipaul renounces all claim to the lands, which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honorable Company to the Sovereignty of those lands.

**ARTICLE 3d.**

The Rajah of Nipaul hereby cedes to the Honorable the East India Company in perpetuity all the undermentioned Territories, namely;

*Firstly.* The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti.

*Secondly.* The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwal Khass) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

*Thirdly.* The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

*Fourthly.* All the low lands between the river Meitchee and the Teesta.

*Fifthly.* All the territories within the hills Eastward of the River Meitchee, including the Fort and Lands of Nagree and the pass of Negargote, leading from Morning into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkah Troops within forty days from this date.

**ARTICLE 4th.**

With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Barahars of the state of Nipaul, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle Pensions, to the aggregate amount of Two Lacks of Rupees per Annum, on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nipaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Summu's shall be granted under the Seal and signature of the Governor General for the Pensions respectively.

**ARTICLE 5th.**

The Rajah of Nipaul renounces for himself, Heirs and Successors, all claim to, or connexion with the Countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those Countries or the inhabitants thereof.

**ARTICLE 6th.**

The Rajah of Nipaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siceem in the possession of his territories, but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the state of Nipaul and the Rajah of Siceem, or the subjects of either that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nipaul engages to abide.

**ARTICLE 7th.**

The Rajah of Nipaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British Subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

**ARTICLE 8th.**

In order to secure and improve the relations of Amity and Peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

**ARTICLE 9th.**

This Treaty, consisting of Nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nipaul, within fifteen days from this date; and the Ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the Ratification of the Governor General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

Done at Soogowlee, on the 2d day of December, 1815.

[L. S.] (Signed) PARIS BRADSAW,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, P. A.

[L. S.] CHUNDER SEEKS OPADDEAH.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

J. ADAM,  
Sec. to the Government.

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE  
EXTRAORDINARY.****GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 20, 1816.

The Military operations against the state of Nipaul having been brought to a triumphant close, the Governor General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgement to the merits of those, by whom this Campaign has been so speedily and decisively terminated.

The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major General SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the Troops, that vigour united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

Brigadier KELLY, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier NICOL, by the judicious and active management of his column, have entitled themselves to a distinction beyond the praise of that ardor which they share in common with the rest of the Army, and the Governor General in Council assures them, that he duly estimates their exertions.

Lieutenant Colonels MILLER, BURNETT and O'HALLORAN, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that the Governor General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

To particularize others where all have merited applause so highly, would entail the objection, that whosoever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor General in Council therefore entreats the Staff, the Officers, Native as well as European, the Non-Commissioned Officers and the Soldiers of the Doonpore Division to be persuaded, that he contemplates with admiration the patience and uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage, manifested by all descriptions in the Division. The whole of that Force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State, and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

Any, the most limited, loss of such brave men must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant TIRRELL, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young Officers how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a Subaltern Rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives with which the service has been accomplished, is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operation.

The management of the Medical Department attending the Field Force, was truly honorable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

These acknowledgements ought not to be closed without an adherence to the claims of those, who though not actually serving with the Divisions employed during the two Campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

The admirable management of Lieutenant Colonel WEGUELIN and Major LUMSDAINE in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

To Lieutenant Colonel FAGAN and the Offi-

cers under him in the Adjutant General's Department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander in Chief's Orders, devolved the principal labor of detail in the preparation of the Troops for the Field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government unfeignedly felt. Though circumstances are did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General, of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief were multiplied extraordinarily in a season of such active and extensive arrangement.

The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor General in Council is satisfied must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the Forces during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprises. The Governor General in Council therefore feels it but justice to include the Officers of those Departments in this profession of the high approbation, with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the Force on actual service in the late War.

The nature of the Country and the climate were so novel to the native Troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances; at the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has therefore determined, that Silver Medals shall be presented to every Native Officer who actually served within the Hills, and to as many of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective Battalions for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

J. ADAM,  
Sec. to Government.

**Calcutta Government Gazette, March 28.****CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, March 16, 1816.**

The Honorable Edward Gardner, Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nipaul.

Mr. Gerald W. Hestley, F.R. Assistant to the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nipaul.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 15, 1816.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign John Exshaw to be Lieutenant from the 29th February 1816, vice Tirrell, killed in action.

MARCH 22 1816.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department, on the 16th instant, to appoint Lieutenant J. P. Boileau of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, to command the Escort of the Resident at Catmandhoo.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**Madras Courier, April 8.**

We had the unexpected satisfaction to announce in an Extraordinary Courier on Wednesday night, the conclusion of the Nepal War. Royal Salutes in honor of this joyful event were immediately fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George and from Chepauk Palace.

Captain Cartwright, Military Secretary to Major General Ochterlony, reached Calcutta on the 13th ultimo, and immediately proceeded to lay the Treaty of which he was the bearer before the Right Honorable the Governor General, a copy of which we published in an Extra on Sunday. The sudden alteration in the Councils at Khatmandoo, and the Ratification of the Treaty by the Goorkahs, was no doubt occasioned by the glorious successes obtained by the Troops under the command of the gallant General Ochterlony, who by a series of the most skilful movements surmounted those stupendous natural obstacles upon which the Nepal Rajah mainly depended for a successful resistance to the advance of the British Heroes. We offer our hearty congratulations to the Public upon this event.

Although the interest which has been excited relative to the operations of the British Army in the Nepal, has considerably abated since its successful termination, some further particulars of the indefatigable exertions that were required to produce so happy a result, may nevertheless still be perused with satisfaction; we therefore copy the following interesting particulars, taken from private letters from the scene of action.

**MILITARY OPERATIONS  
IN NEPAUL.**

We have already published the official account of the battle of Seekur Khutree; but our private Letters, and an ex-

cellent plan of the scene of action now laying before us, enables us to give some interesting particulars respecting that brilliant affair. Major General Ochterlony left Etowndah on the morning of the 17th, and arrived within a mile of the village occupied by the enemy, called Seekur Khutree on the evening, where he bivouacked: During the night Kissuree Sing, with his detachment, abandoned that position, and retired to Muckwanpore. In the morning of the 28th, Sir David ordered Lieut. Tirrell of the 20th with three Companies of the 25th Regiment, and 40 men of His Majesty's 87th Regiment to ascend the hill. Capt. Tickell and Lieutenant Pickersgill also ascended to reconnoitre the ground, with an escort commanded by Lieut. Lee, of H. M. 87th. From the village now occupied by our troops there was a good road along the ridge of the mountain which leads to the Fort of Muckwanpore. The road runs a mile and a half in an easterly direction, and then, at a place built for travellers to refresh in, turns to the north about a mile, forming nearly a right angle, the third side of which is a valley. A little to the northward of the refreshing place there is a large stockade which has been erected since the enemy evacuated Cheeriah-Ghautee. The Muckwanpore forts are at the extremity of this road, and Parun Sah Chautra, who commanded at Muckwanpore, could easily distinguish our movements, through a telescope. Well aware of the importance of the village, he immediately ordered Shumsheer Rana to attack our detachments. The Soubadar advanced with such rapidity and in such force that the party commanded by Lieut. Lee, H. M. 87th, who had proceeded considerably to the Eastward of the village, was compelled to retire by a path on the southern slope which led to Head Quarters. In this retreat eight Sepoys were killed and one wounded. The Major General instantly directed the Battalion of the 25th and the Light Company of the 87th to reinforce Lieut. Tirrell, at the village, as the enemy were rushing on with impetuosity to that post. They succeeded from the northern side, having arrived by four different routes. By one along the main ridge, by the second along the side of the slope and by the others along the valley. The march to the attack appears to have been conducted with as much judgment and skill, as bravery. Lieut. Tirrell, being deprived of the aid of Lieut. Lee's small detachment, defended his post with astonishing intrepidity, having only a handful of men against a thousand, till he unfortunately fell. The command then devolved upon Lieut. Kerr, of the 21 Battalion 12th Regt. who gallantly continued to maintain the South East portion of the village till the arrival of the Battalion of 25th, and Light Company of the 87th. The contest then became severe. The 22d and the 12th successively joined, and formed with the other corps a convex line to the North East of the village, while the enemy having collected his troops by the routes above described presented a corresponding line of greater extent, and outflanked us. He had been reinforced from Muckwanpore with artillery and Colonel Rumber's Battalion. The fire from a four pounder East of the village, opposed immediately against that angle where the 12th were posted, did great execution during full two hours, yet not a foot of ground was given up. Owing to some accident which occurred to the Elephants only one of the two six pounders arrived at the summit of the hill. The enemy continued to keep up a heavy and galling fire from the northern declivities of the ridge and from the road to the East. About 5 o'clock the Battalion of the 8th arrived, and Colonel Miller directed them to charge the enemy along the road which leads to Muckwanpore. This masterly movement put an end to the struggle. The charge was furious and irresistible. The enemy baffled and confounded fell back, threw the four pounder from the ridge among the bushes, and blew up his ammunition to prevent inconvenience in retreating to Muckwanpore at the North East extremity of the ridge. The bodies of Lieut. Tirrell and four Goorkah Chiefs were found in the village. Kissuree Sing and three other Sardars were also killed—Kertabeer Thappa, a Soubadar of Shumsheer Rana's Battalion, was wounded and taken prisoner.

The four pounder which has been taken is said to be of beautiful construction, and equal to our Mountain Ordnance, being in every point exactly similar.

The village of Seekur Khutree, situated about fifteen hundred yards from the foot of the hill, was inhabited chiefly by Brahmans, and the property of Kissuree Sing who

(Continued after Poetry.)



# SOMER'S DESCRIPTION OF THE GARDEN OF ALCINOUS, SITUATE IN THE ISLAND OF PHEACIA, THE MODERN CORFU—IMITATED.

In Corfu's isle a spacious garden lies,  
Where blooming shrubs in gay profusion rise,  
There sweetest flowers in varied colours blow,  
And fruitful trees in endless vigour grow;  
The luscious pear and blushing apple vie,  
With golden melons to delight the eye;  
The tempting figs their purple fruit display,  
Whilst olives ripen in the genial ray.  
No chilling blasts the bending boughs assail,  
No blighting tempests and no scatt'ring gale:  
Alike in winter as in summer stand,  
These fair rewards to bless the gatherer's hand.  
Here constant zephyrs shed a sweet perfume,  
Mature the fruit, expand the opening bloom;  
The ripening apple takes the fallen's place,  
And following pears the after'd branches grace;  
Where figs matur'd bestrew the neighb'ring ground,  
Succeeding numbers in their stead are found.  
Here laughing vines their loaded arms extend,  
And budding Spring with Autumn's harvest blend;  
In purple ranks the full grown clusters lay,  
And spread their perfect beauties to the day;  
Whilst near, the opening buds perfume the gale,  
And scatter fragrance thro' the happy vale;  
Beyond the flowers extend their lengthen'd row,  
And boast the beauties of Heaven's varied bow,  
While cooling waters from the fountains rise  
And throw their sparkling bounties to the skies!

ALFRED.

(Continued from the third Page.)

was killed in the conflict. A slight inspection of the plan shews the importance of this village, occupying the western point of the ridge on which Muckwanpore stands, and Kissuree Sing has expiated his precipitate abandonment of it with his life. The Enemy in his attempt to retrieve the error, displayed extraordinary boldness and determination during an obstinate contest of five hours, and the cool and steady conduct of our troops was never surpassed. The loss of the Goorkahs is uncertain, but has been estimated at 120 killed and about 500 wounded, ours, about a fourth of that number.

The progress of the Division of the Army under the command of Colonel Nicols along the bed of the Raptée had been attended by no casualty. Though the enemy retired before him, he nevertheless found it necessary to leave at a place called Ekoor, a strong detachment under Major Lumley, to preserve his communications for supplies. He was expected to join the Centre Division about the end of February. The capture of the Fort of Hurriarpore destroyed the only considerable impediment in the march of the troops of the 1st Brigade to join the Major-General. Thus the Nepaul Government found that three Divisions of a powerful Army had penetrated the frontier and were on the eve of commencing operations against Muckwapore.

Our readers will regret to find by the following extract of a letter from London, which we copy from the Calcutta Gazette, that the vintage had greatly failed at Madeira last Season.

"LONDON, Oct. 11.

"We subjoin an extract from a Letter of our correspondent Mr. Edwards of Madeira, respecting this year's vintage of Wine in that Island. It is as follows:

"Our hopes of a good vintage have been again blasted. On the North side of the Island, a gale of wind has destroyed the new shoots of the vines, and on the South side half the quantity of bunches of Grapes have not come forward, and the other half should by this time be full grown, but the greater part of them are not larger than Currants. I fear the Wines have lost their strength, for the weather has been excellent. There's little Wine now for sale, and that very dear. I expect the price to rise to £70 or £80 per pipe for old Wine next year, and I send this information principally that you may apprise your correspondents not to sacrifice the Wines in their hands."

It is said that the property which the late Bhow Begum bequeathed to the Honorable Company, is calculated to amount to near ninety lacs of Rupees. Of this enormous Sum Seventy-four lacs are in Bullion, six in Jewels, and the remainder in Elephants, Horses, furniture and vast Stores of Grain.

## BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable A. Ramsay, 1st Commercial Resident at Bauleah.

Mr. J. Addison, Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bundelcund, and to the Superintendence of Political Affairs at that station.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 22, 1815.

The success of a Commissariat, and its benefit to a state, resting on the abilities, zeal, and assiduity of its Officers, it follows that the profession of those qualities can alone render them competent to the discharge of its important duties: Succession according to Seniority only, might be thence incompatible with the interests of Government, and is not recognized by the Commissariat Regulations, although the relative standing of Officers in their respective ranks be determined by the date of their appointment. His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to resolve, that promotion in the Commissariat Department shall not be the consequence of mere seniority, where not supported and recommended by a zealous display of the requisite qualifications; and that extraordinary merit or exertion in a Department of such great interest to the Government, shall be regarded as the paramount claim to consideration.

It was notified in General Orders of the 29th January 1814, that the Officer then holding, or who might thereafter hold the situation of first Assistant Commissary General, was to be exempted from the Regulations of the Service, which preclude Field Officers from holding any of the inferior Staff appointments of the Army; the Government of course reserving to itself the power of requiring the first Assistant Commissary General to vacate his situation in the Department on his advancement to the Rank of Field Officer, should his services be more urgently required for the performance of the duties of the line.

In consequence of the great want of Field Officers with the Corps of the Army, it has appeared to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and to Government, that the services of Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, the present Senior Assistant Commissary General, are more urgently required with his Regiment than in the Commissariat: His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to determine that, that Officer shall vacate his situation in the Commissariat, for the purpose of being restored to the effective strength of the Army, and His Excellency in Council has great pleasure in publicly recording the high sense which he entertains of Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson's general merits and services, during the period he has been attached to the Department.

As it is not intended that promotion to the important Offices of Commissary General and of Deputy Commissary General shall be made according to Seniority in that particular line, but by a selection of the Officers deemed best qualified to fill them wherever they may be found; the services and pretensions of all Officers who may have served, or may be actually serving in the Department, will of course be taken into consideration on occasions of vacancy in the Offices above-mentioned.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considering it to be expedient to augment the number of Officers belonging to the Commissariat, the following is the permanent Establishment fixed for the Department, viz.

Commissary General,	1
Deputy Commissary General,	1
Assists. Commissary General, inclusive of Major Campbell employed at Java,	6
Sub-Assists. Commissary General, inclusive of Lieutenant Fiddes employed at Java,	16

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Appointments in the Commissariat, to complete the establishment of the Department on its augmented scale.

Lieutenant W. Lumsdaine, and Lieutenant Bannerman, Sub-Assistants Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, with a salary of Sonat Rupees 700 each, per Mensem.

His Excellency in Council having been pleased to determine, that the four Senior Sub-Assistants Commissary General shall always draw the full Salary of the appointments for Sonat Rupees 500 per Mensem; the under-mentioned Officers, from their standing on the list will be entitled to receive that rate of salary from this date, viz.

Lieutenant Peach, Lieutenant Speller, Captain Schnell, and Lieutenant Meine.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to augment the Salaries of Sub-Assistants Commissary General Lieutenant Fiddes and Captain Scott, from 300 to Sonat Rupees 400 per Mensem.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Sub-Assistants Commissary General from this date, with the Monthly Salaries expressed opposite to their names respectively, viz.

Lt. B. Roberts, 25th Regt. N. I.	St. Rs. 400
Lieut. A. Allan, 25th Regt. N. I.	300
Capt. Lieut. Broke, 23d Regt. N. I.	300
Lieut. R. R. Young, 27th Regt. N. I.	300
Lieut. T. Taylor, 31 Regt. N. I.	300
Lieut. E. C. Sneyed, 3d Regt. N. I.	300
Lieut. A. Harvey, 4th Regt. N. I.	300
Lieut. James Hales, 21st Regt. N. I.	300

The following Gentlemen on the present list of Commissariat Officers, but who are restricted from rising in the line by promotion, are attached to the Department from this date, in the capacities of Extra Sub-Assistants Commissary General, and are permitted to draw the Salaries specified opposite to their names, viz.

Mr. Assist. Surgeon Macrae, per Mens.	500
Mr. J. Baird, ditto	300

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## MAURITIUS PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Majesty George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

KING.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Considering that the safety of Navigation results from the accuracy of Nautical Charts and from the precision with which each object is laid down, or its position ascertained, either by Astronomical observations or by any other means; to which must be added, a knowledge of the different phenomena, which in certain latitudes appears in different ways, and in one season more than another.

Considering that it would be advantageous to receive, on the one hand from Mariners who arrive in this Colony, all discoveries and observations which may tend to correct and render more perfect the Charts of these seas; and, on the other, to communicate to those who sail from Port Louis, memoranda which it would be advantageous for them to consult; and to point out to them the objects most worthy of observation, in the seas which surround us, and in those parts of the world with which we have the greatest intercourse:—

And having judged that the best methods of carrying this object into effect, is the re-establishment of an Office for the reception of Nautical Charts and Journals, and for the delivery and reception of the necessary extracts.

Has Decreed and D decrees.

Art. 1st—The Office or Depot of Nautical Charts and Journals shall be immediately re-established—due notice will be given of the place where it is to be held, and of the person appointed to take charge of it.

Art. 2d—Into this Office shall be transferred all Nautical Journals, Memoranda, Charts and Plans whatever, which may be found in the different Registries, and Public Offices of this Colony.

Art. 3d—All Commanders of Vessels sailing from this Colony shall comply, as far as circumstances will allow them, with the following instructions.

Art. 4th—They shall profit by all circumstances which may tend to facilitate the passage to the Island of Mauritius, and to the Coast of India in the bad Season; and to ascertain the position of the Islands in the Archipelago to the N. E. of Madagascar, and of the Northern part of that vast Island, particularly from Mauhar bay to Cape d'Ambre in the East, and from Cape d'Ambre to Bombetoc, and even to Cape St. Andrew in the West.

Art. 5th—They are also requested to neglect no means of ascertaining with accuracy the position of different parts of the Coast of Africa, particularly that between Mozambique and Sofala, as Seamen differ materially in several interesting points on this part of the Coast, as for instance with regard to the Cape d'Algado, the longitude and even the latitude of which have never been correctly stated.

Art. 6th—All Commanders of Vessels on their return to this Port, shall be obliged to present their Log-Books at this Office, where extracts of the remarks and observations which they may have made during their Voyage agreeable to the present Proclamation shall be taken, and copies of them shall be given, by the Port Captain, to the Commanders of vessels about to sail for the East and West Coast of Madagascar, for the Coast of Africa, for the Seychelles, or which may be destined to Navigate in any other latitudes to the North of the Equator.

Art. 7th—All Commanders of Vessels from whatever part of the world they may come, shall, on their arrival in this Port, be summoned by the said Port Captain, who shall make known to them the present Proclamation, to deliver at the said Office the extracts from their Journals or Log-Books, which may be the most advantageous to Navigation.

Art. 8th—All Commanders of Vessels shall be allowed to consult the Charts, Journals, Memoranda, &c. which are in the said Office, and to take, or cause to be taken by any of their Officers, whatever notes they may deem useful for their voyage, or may wish to obtain for their own information, provided always that in no case and under no pretence whatever, the papers of the said Office be dis-

played, without a special authorization from us.

Given at Port Louis, this 26th day of December 1815.

(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR.

By Order, E. A. DRAPER,  
Act'g Dep. Sec. to Govt.

## EUROPE.

The Times, Jan. 17.

THE KING.—The public Bulletins which have been issued for some months past, have all stated that His Majesty's disorder remains undiminished. At times, however, we are happy to hear that he is tolerably composed. The number of persons specially appointed to attend him by the Doctors, are reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted, and have been for some time, to attend him, as when he enjoyed good health. His Majesty dines at half-past one o'clock, and he in general orders his dinner; he invariably has roast beef upon his table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. His Majesty, together with his attendants, occupies a suite of 13 rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the State Rooms. Five of the 13 rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the King. Doctor John Willis sleeps in the sixth room, adjoining the five rooms, to be in readiness to attend His Majesty; every morning after breakfast, about half past 10 o'clock, he waits on the Queen, to report to her the state of the King's health; he afterwards proceeds to the Princesses and other branches of the Royal Family who happen to be at Windsor, and makes a similar report to them. In general Her Majesty returns with Dr. Willis down a private staircase leading into the King's suite of rooms, and converses with her Royal Husband. The Queen is the only person who is admitted to a discourse with the King, except the medical gentlemen and his Majesty's personal attendants. In Dr. John Willis's absence, Dr. Robert Willis, his brother, takes his places. The other medical gentlemen take it in rotation to be in close attendance upon the King. The suite of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy have the advantage of very pure and excellent air, and His Majesty would not be prevented from occasionally walking on the terrace, but he declines it, owing to the bad state of his eyes, which do not enable him to enjoy the views. The Lords and Grooms of the King's Bed chamber, his Equerries, and other attendants, are occasionally in attendance at Windsor Castle the same as if the King enjoyed good health. Two Messengers go from the Secretary of State daily to Windsor and return to London; they have been accustomed to do so for a number of years past. The Messenger who arrives at noon brings a daily account of the state of the King's health to the Prince Regent and the Members of the Queen's Council. His Majesty has never been left, since his malady, without one of the Royal Family being in the Castle, and a Member of the Queen's Council; appointed under the Regency Act.

A letter from Kingston (Jamaica), dated Oct. 28, says—"We are truly concerned to state, that the accounts received during this week from the different quarters of the country, of the effects of the storm, are distressing beyond any thing we could have conceived: rivers, which have been in existence for ages past, having been completely driven from their natural channels, and destroyed numerous buildings of great magnitude in their vicinity. From Port Royal and St. David's Mountains, we learn that prodigious havoc has been committed among the different coffee properties there—numbers of valuable works and houses entirely destroyed, and others seriously damaged. Among the plantations which have suffered severely in the former parish, are Pleasant-hill, Clifton, Resource, Robertsfeld, Green Vale, Hopewell, Cool Shade, Berwick, and several others; and in the latter, Chesterfield, Mount Tiviot, Brook Lodge, Mount Sinai, River Head, Sun Vale, Radnor, Abbay Green, Somerset, Windsor Forest, Eccleston, and others. We lament to state, too, that on some properties many negroes have lost their lives; and we particularly regret to mention that Mr. J. Smith, collecting constable of St. David's with part of his family and negroes, and Mr. T. Williams, pound-keeper of the same parish, were carried away and drowned by the impetuosity of Yallahs river: The bodies of both these Gentlemen have been found and interred. Scarcely a Negro-house in the above mountains, or in those of St. Andrew and St. Catherine is left standing. The stone-bridge, erecting at the botanic garden, is destroyed, and not a vestige of it to be seen.—Equally melancholy accounts have been received from the parishes of St. Thomas in the East, Portland, St. George, and St. Mary. It gives us pleasure, however, to add, that the north-side parishes, from St. Ann's downwards, and those to leeward, have not suffered in the same dreadful degree as those we have mentioned."

Printed by A. H. Hubbard, Molenvliet.



SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1816.

The Star, January 16.

## BONAPARTE.

We have been favoured with the following interesting letter from St. Helena:

"On leaving Bombay we had heard very little of those great recent events which have occurred in Europe. We were acquainted with Bonaparte's escape from Elba, and his attaching to his cause the army of France. On our arrival at the Cape we received a very indistinct account of the battle of Waterloo, and its consequences; in addition to which it was reported, that he (Bonaparte) had endeavoured to escape to America, which had promised him protection, and had been captured by an English ship of war. All this of course gave us great joy; but our warmest hopes could never have anticipated our seeing him at St. Helena; this, however, we did, twelve days after leaving the Cape.

"On making the island we were met by the Redpole sloop of war, who first communicated to us the agreeable intelligence, and was answered by us with three heartfelt cheers. I of course expected to see Captain Fraser, but looking over a recent navy list, was consoled for my disappointment by seeing his promotion. We were of course all very anxious to have a peep at the Great Napoleon. He resides about two miles in the country, in a small cottage, with a marquee adjoining, belonging to Mr. Balcolum, a Navy Agent; Mr. B's country-house is in the same inclosure, about a hundred yards distant; this is the only family on the island which he visits. Mr. B. has two smart young daughters, who talk the French language fluently, and to whom he is very much attached,—he styles them his little pages. There is a number of little stories of the innocent freedoms they take with him, and how highly he is diverted by it. He is occupied during the day in writing the history of his life, and the evening is devoted to walking in the garden, with his Generals, and his society at Mr. Balcolum's. The only chance strangers have of conversing with him, is by getting an introduction to Mr. B. and stepping in, as it by chance, in the evening. Our Captain, and several of our passengers, by this means, have had long conversations with him; he talks upon every subject but those relating to politics, which he seems very desirous to avoid. He behaved with great politeness to the ladies, who have been echoing his praises ever since. I rode up one afternoon, and had the good fortune to arrive as he was taking his afternoon's walk in his garden. We (for I had a companion with me) tied our horses to a tree, and slipped behind a bush, a little way from the walk where he was to pass; he passed several times within a few feet of us; we had a most distinct view of him; he was accompanied by two of his Generals, Montholon and Gorgon, who remained uncovered. From what I could hear, (for though loud, he talks very thickly) the late events was the subject of their conversation. Drouot's name, I could learn, was mentioned with no high encomiums. He was dressed in a plain blue coat, buttoned high over the breast leaving the belly exposed, which protruded a good deal, long white waistcoat, nankeen breeches, and military boots; he had a large star on his left breast. He is a middle sized man, well made, rather corpulent, with a singular, though agreeable countenance, light blue eyes, which appeared to me the most striking feature of his countenance, being so expressive and intelligent; there was nothing, however, in his appearance, at all indicative of the great qualities he possesses. He is very strictly watched by the Admiral; two sloops of war are constantly cruising off the island, the one on the windward and the other on the leeward sides, besides several guard boats; they are fortifying it in every possible direction. He still, however, entertains the idea of being at no distant period the Emperor of France;—he thinks it impossible that the French people can long suffer the Bourbon."

Inquisitively curious, and condescendingly communicative. The only thing I heard him complain of during the passage, was the length of it. He longed for exercise on horseback, and was always desirous of learning particulars of St. Helena. He read Lord Valencia's account of St. Helena, and we lent him Mr. Johnson's account; both of which, he told me since we arrived, are too highly coloured. Bonaparte is extremely healthy, and the few days he has been on shore I think has improved his look. I think he was a little alarmed at a residence in a tropical climate. He was very inquisitive respecting the number of sick, and with the nature of the disease. In a crowded ship of 850 souls entering the tropic, sickness in some shape or other is looked for; it made its appearance on board the *Nathumberland*, in the shape of the inflammatory fever, with derangement of the hepatic system, and considerable affection of the head, which was combated by considerable bleedings and purgatives. Bonaparte argued stoutly against bleeding; he could not conceive how three or four pounds of blood could be taken from a man without occasioning great debility—he was clear for attacking it on the Brunonian system; but I believe Napoleon has at last become a convert to the system of depletion, for he acknowledges the success of the practice has refuted his argument.

"We reached St. Helena with only nine on our sick list, without having lost a man on the passage. I do assure you Bonaparte has no contemptible opinion of the practices of the day, but jokingly says, it is perfectly *San Grado*. I remarked to him one day how very temperate he was in wine; yes, he replied, I required only a quarter of an hour to dinner, and drank a very moderate portion of Claret or Burgundy; now I get older, I feel my relish increase, I like wine very well. I stood by his side when he first viewed this frightful rock. The only accessible chasm or valley is so fortified by nature, and so breast with guns, that one had only to look at it and Bonaparte, and be satisfied, that any attempt to escape from this stupendous perpendicular, hideous rock, must be fruitless. Here we pay £1. 10s. a day for board, and a bench to sleep on. Fortunately we get four dollars for our pound."

A letter from Lyons, of the 1st of December, says:—"Bonaparte's success at the beginning of his enterprise, when he landed at Cannes, was, as we now know exactly, very precarious; only an unexpected circumstance, which he certainly had not taken into his calculation, changed his situation in such a manner that his undertaking succeeded. The following are the particulars:—It is certain that when he first landed at Cannes, instead of finding a good reception, he every where met with opposition. The soldiers whom he sent to summon Antibes were arrested, and in Provence the people retired from him. A great part of his corps of 12 or 1500 men vanished. He had but 600 left when he reached the frontiers of Dauphiny, and these were so alarmed that they spent the last money they had to purchase clothes, in order to escape disguised as peasants. All at once the tables were turned.—The country people of Dauphiny came to meet Bonaparte, crying in their dialect, 'Long live the Emperor! no tithes, no feudal rights!' This was now the cry on all sides. The courage of the soldiers increased. A man of rank, and a rich landowner in Dauphiny, in whose house Bonaparte stopped some hours, said, 'The only truth perhaps that Bonaparte ever said, is, that he might have come to Paris with an army of three millions of peasants; for this army will exist as long as the peasants fear a return of tithes and corvees; they would oppose the re-introduction of them to the utmost.'—(*Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

The Morning Chronicle, Jan. 18.

This being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, we sincerely wish it were in our power to congratulate the public at large upon the state of the country; but unfortunately the accounts we receive from all parts concur in describing the prevailing distress. Whether we direct our inquiries to the North, West, East or South, precisely the same answers are returned. The Farmers are falling sacrifices to the heavy load of taxation, without the prospect of a better market for their produce. The Landlords finding a material domination in their receipts, are quickly reducing their expences. Trade suffers from this, and many respectable establishments are turning off their men—and to add to these difficulties, the hard run upon the provincial banks, has produced the failure of several of them.

In the midst of so general a stagnation, the only hope seems to be, that on the meeting of Parliament "something will be done." But in the name of common sense, what can be done? We now (*too late*) perceive the folly of not checking in time the fatal paper

system which, as its advocates say, has enabled us to carry on the war to this "glorious issue," or in other words, has tempted us to carry our efforts beyond our means—to reckon without our host. We have now a practical proof of the great mischief with which it was foretold to be pregnant. Having no reference to any standard of value, it has created a *fictitious price*, by which all our expenditure and taxes have been regulated and charged.

This deviation from the real standard has had a corresponding effect upon all private transactions. They are now reverting back to such standard, but the *public burthens remain at the same high rate*, at which they were imposed during the excessive increase of the circulating medium. Lord Grenville anticipated the consequences now felt, in an eloquent speech upon the Bullion question, when his Lordship warned the Ministers, that such a fluctuation of price, would shake the frame of society, and dissolve the principle of every contract between man and man. The Noble Peer, as our readers may suppose, was not easily answered, but Lord Eldon (we presume we may speak of him in his Senatorial capacity) observed, "that as long as a pound note and a shilling would purchase the same goods as a guinea would, we should do very well." We dare not trust to our feelings in commenting upon this observation, for to us it appears to have been made without the consideration which the subject called for. But we will descend into the Court of Chancery—where there never sat a Judge who has taken upon himself so much labour, with so benevolent a disposition to all suitors—and will take the liberty of asking the Learned Lord, whether it is not with a feeling of pain, that he is obliged to enforce many contracts entered into, under a full confidence by the parties of the *continuance* of the prices occasioned by the deluge of paper money?

We all feel the shock, and no one can foresee where it is to terminate. There is no precedent for the dilemma, and therefore it will be in vain to turn over the Statute Books—and if Ministers were to treble the number of Revenue Laws which already disgrace us, they cannot remedy the evil. Penalties and forfeitures may repress a meeting, but they can have no avail now against the sedition of Mr. Pitt, who was the first to introduce the system, as a shift and experiment for the day, regardless of all the national calamities which he was foretold would be the consequence. This great Statesman, as he is styled, was then in the plenitude of his power, and with all the insolence of power ridiculed the "gloomy predictions"—and not satisfied with this, with a cruel sarcasm, he even laughed at his friends, by entitling his bill, a Bill to *restrain* the payment of gold! But the farce did not end here, as our readers will see, on reference to the debates of that period, wherein some of the Directors will be found lamenting they were not *permitted* to pay in gold—and yet, at the very last meeting of the Proprietors, one of them declared publicly, it was an absurdity to suppose they ever should pay in any thing but paper. This needs no comment!

We have long foreseen the result of these gross impositions upon the good nature of the public. Those who have been deceived have to thank themselves. The light has now burst in upon them—the conjuror and his tricks are vanished, but it is too late to be ashamed of their credulity—for their money has vanished too!

We wish we could truly say that it is a day of rejoicing. Thanks we are ever called upon to give for the bounties of Nature. They are unalterable and beyond the reach of the wickedness of man. The sun will shine as fair upon our shores whether they encircle a prosperous people, or a people oppressed and half ruined by the merciless exactions of their superiors.

"O England!—model to thy inward greatness,  
"Like little body with a mighty heart."  
"What might'st thou do, that honour would thee do,  
"Were all thy children kind and natural?"

THE TIMES, Jan. 19.

Yesterday further arrivals of American papers took place, which have put us in possession of journals from various quarters of the United States, and from the Canadian frontiers. Those from New York, to the 27th ult. contain the latest intelligence. The proceedings in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives, come down to the 24th ult. The Secretary of the Navy has lost no time in laying before the Senate a Report, comprehending a plan for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy: after stating that the means for accomplishing the object in view are completely within the power of the United States, the Secretary proposes an annual building of one ship of the rate of 74 guns, two frigates of the first class, rated at 44

guns, and two sloops of war: all these, it is said, can be built, and furnished with every necessary equipment, independently of any foreign country. With such means in their hands, the Americans do not hesitate to avow high hopes of successfully disputing the naval palm with Great Britain, at no distant period of time. It was the avowed object of the Federalist Administration to lay the foundations of a naval power which might maintain the independence of their country; but that measure the democratic party then in opposition, resisted, on the ground of economy. Now, that the latter are in office, they adopt all the suggestions of their predecessors; but it will remain to be seen, whether they will direct them to ends equally just and legitimate. The Spanish Plenipotentiary, the Chevalier De Onis, on presenting his credentials, delivered a most flattering and conciliatory address to the President; but took care to say not one word of the co-operation of American citizens in the plans for separating the Spanish colonies from the crown; nor of the encroachments of the Americans on the frontier of Florida; nor of the projects so often avowed of seizing the whole of that territory; nor of the refusal of the President to recognise the Ambassador of Ferdinand VII., while Great Britain was lavishing her blood and treasure to place him on the throne. It must be owned that these topics would have suited but ill with his Majesty's admiration of the American virtues, or with that union of *political interests* which he has discovered to exist between Spain and the United States. The business of the Chevalier De Onis, it appears, is to remove all shadow of misunderstanding between the two nations, which might be very readily effected by ceding a tract of land of little value to Spain, lying between Georgia and the Mexican Gulf, in return for the assistance of the American navy, in reducing the *rebels* of the River of Plate. Whether any such project may be within the scope of the Chevalier's diplomatic instructions, we do not pretend to guess; but we doubt not, it would receive the most serious attention on the part of the President, if proposed for discussion. That part of the President's message, which relates to the measure of confining American navigation to American seamen, has been referred by the Senate to a Committee; and enquiries have been instituted as to the best place for forming a harbour for ships of war in the Chesapeake. The other business before the Senate and Chamber of Representatives consisted principally in receiving and considering petitions for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, particularly of the coarser kinds of cotton goods. A discussion of some interest has arisen, in consequence of a trial having been instituted in the State Court of Virginia to recover certain penalties under a general Act of Congress. The cause was entitled Jackson against White; and the Judges, as far as we can understand the newspaper report, declined to exercise jurisdiction in it, on the ground, that though the Congress had declared the penalties recoverable in the State Courts, yet such an enactment was void, as being in opposition to the Constitution. One of them thus expresses himself:—"If Congress has a right to vest that, or any other portion of the judicial power of the United States, in the State Courts, it must be in virtue of some compact. But there is no other instrument from which such a compact can be inferred, but the constitution of the United States. Let us then see where it has deposited the judicial power of the general government; for where it has placed it, there it must remain." The federal nature of the American Constitution, and the circumstance that the terms of the Confederation are consigned in a written act called a Constitution, render this conflict between the judicial and legislative powers less extraordinary than it might appear in a country like our own. In fact, it is at once a necessary result, and a decisive proof of the imperfection of the American Constitution, that it is a *written* one. The Confederate States agree to set forth what *part* of the sovereignty each resigns to the common legislature and executive, for this special reason, that they do not resign the *whole*. Where the Sovereignty is complete, it is a solecism to talk of fixing it by a written constitution; for complete sovereignty is, as it were a living thing, moving by its own energies, controlling all things within the sphere of its operation, by its own reason, and its own power. Who will say, for instance, that the King, Lords, and Commons cannot repeal Magna Charta, or after the Bill of Rights, as legally as they can alter or repeal any other statutes? True, they will not do so; because the reason of those precious records of liberty is identified with the reason of the sovereignty which they exercise; because the principles of those laws are become *constitutional*, that is, are wrought into the habits of our domestic policy, and form the life-blood of our government; because they connect us with our ancestors and

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND, DATED ST. HELENA, NOV. 23.

"The exiled Napoleon reached his adamantine prison on the 13th of October, after a passage of 74 days. He left us on the evening of the 17th, choosing that time of the day to avoid the gazing throng. The weather was uncommonly temperate during our passage, and Bonaparte appeared to bear his reverse of fortune with an uncommon share of fortitude. The disappointment in not being permitted to reside in England disconcerted him greatly, and we naturally concluded he would shew some marks of his disapprobation, perhaps either by being silent, or confining himself to his cabin. No, no, there has been no moroseness, no sullenness of disposition shewn by Bonaparte; on the contrary, he has been particularly affable,



with our children, and form a patrimony there to remain under the inspection of the Police, until the Chambers should determine whether he should leave the kingdom or be brought to trial. By the law of the 12th instant, the Chambers have determined, that the King shall have the power of bringing to trial or banishing all who are inscribed on that list, and also of depriving them of all such pensions or other property as they hold by grant from the government. If, independently of such property, Soult, has still the fortune attributed to him (and that by the *Journal de Paris*), he must have been a shameless plunderer, in the course of his campaigns. The *Journal de Paris* quotes as its authority, the *Journal de la Belgique*, but, in fact, the former paper is too intimately connected with the Buonapartists, not to know pretty well whether the estimate be accurate or not. This paper is remarkable for the venom of its general remarks on England. A Mr. Schultes, it seems, had written a pamphlet on the *Decline of England*, painting the state of the country, as may be supposed from the title, in colours as sombre as the *Thanksgiving Sermon* of a certain Morning Paper. The work, totally unknown in England, was, however, translated into French. A writer in the *Journal de Paris* eagerly seizes this opportunity of rejoicing at our supposed miseries. He ingenuously confesses that he seeks consolation for the temporary sacrifices imposed on his country in what he is pleased to call the real agonies of the vain-glorious English. He is, however, a little ungrateful to his friend Mr. Schultes for this consolation. He facetiously, if not very reverently, observes, that "Jeremiah, of lamentable memory, is almost as gay as a frequenter of the *Rocker de Cancale* (the *bons vivans* of Paris) in comparison with this prophet of evil." However he sets forth all the threadbare declamation on the national debt, the paper-circulation, &c. &c. with which a studious perusal of the malcontent journals for the last 22 years has inspired his author, and attempts to give them some fresh point by his own pleasantry, and some additional weight by his own information. Thus he very sagaciously assures his readers that six or seven millions of persons are kept in England to do nothing at all, and what renders this the more remarkable is that they are the class supported by the Poor-Rates! He also explains very ingeniously the difference between the French Assignats and the English National Debt. It was easy, says he, for France to support a bankruptcy of 30 milliards of Assignats, because they did not constitute the fortune of any body; but in England the public and private fortune, is one, and it reposes on the paper of the state; ergo, we presume, the identity of interest between the public and the individual tends, in the opinion of this sagacious writer, to the ruin of public credit and the annihilation of the national resources. We can point out another little difference between the assignats and the British funds, which is, that a hundred pounds stock in the English Three per cents. has been upon an average worth 2400 francs in the French Five per cents.: whereas 2400 francs in assignats came at last to be worth in the English Funds just nothing. It is not, indeed, very wonderful that this writer should be profoundly ignorant of our money system: he only shares that ignorance with Mr. Ganilh, and some of their most approved writers on political economy; but his affected sneers at English principles and English virtue, only betray the Buonapartist school in which his opinions have been formed, if it be not too great a compliment to give the name of opinion to such undisguised malignity. In the private letters it is stated, that Lord Kinnaird has received an intimation that his stay in Paris will not be any longer agreeable; some go so far as to say, his Lordship has been *invited*, (a courtly, but rather an inaccurate phrase), to withdraw from the French territory altogether. It is also hinted, that the "Important State Paper" manufactory, has suffered a blow of late, and that the last impudent forgery of M. Pozzo di Borgo's name will not be without legal consequences. Upon the whole, society is much improved at Paris, since several *ex devant Nobles* of Buonaparte's creation, and some Ladies have been sent on their travels. It is surprising, say our correspondents, how little addition there is stirring in the most fashionable saloons compared to what there was in the time of Fouché. One can scarcely get sight of a *liberal* caricature of an epigram on the Royal Family, once in a month; even the club *Des-Honorés* is assuming almost a royalist hue; and it is feared, that some of its members will actually relapse into Christianity. M. Hyde de Neuville is talked of as Ambassador to the United States; but we rather suspect that rumour to be circulated by those who dread his talents in the Chamber of Deputies. France is not in a situation which would justify her sending the most eloquent advocates of the royal cause into honourable exile, as M. Hyde de Neuville to America, and M. De Chateaubriand to Sweden. There are yet many important points to come under the discussion of the Chambers, which the eloquence and wisdom of these Gentlemen may powerfully illustrate. The new law of Elections, it is said, has met in some of its details with much opposition in the Committees, and will probably be modified by them in concert with

## The Times, January 20, 1816.

The *Paris Papers* of the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. have come to hand. They announce the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson and his two associates, and the intention of bringing them immediately to trial, before the ordinary tribunals. There is no intimation given of the light in which their crime is viewed by the laws of France; nor are we sufficiently conversant with the Penal Code of that country to form any accurate idea on the subject: only we know that the Penal Code was drawn up under the government of Buonaparte, and is therefore likely enough to place crimes against the State pretty high in the scale of punishment. We must observe, however, that there would be a great and most invidious distinction between the conduct of the French Ministers on this occasion, and on that of the late Law of Amnesty, if they were not to become the advocates of the greatest possible lenity toward the English Officers. The Ministers exerted every possible degree of influence that they legally could to protect from the indignant vengeance of the King's most faithful subjects, men guilty of the most flagrant and the most pernicious treasons; nay, in the course of the debate, one of the Ministers did not hesitate to say, that even the King's Counsellors of State, who, in violation of their oaths, formed part of the Usurper's Government, were many of them entitled to indulgence!!! Surely, surely, brave men, who have shed their blood to replace the King on his throne, who have pursued the Usurper from Moscow to Paris, who have taken part in the ever memorable battle of Waterloo on the side of legitimate government; these men, unless all ideas of right and wrong are entirely reversed in the French Cabinet, must have infinitely stronger claims to indulgence, than any of those in whose favour M. Dubouchage pleaded. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not justify the act of withdrawing a traitor—and such a traitor as Lavalette, from the execution of a most just sentence—we do not say that Englishmen in France can have a right to stand between the laws and the proper objects of punishment; but we say that it would be grossly and unreasonably partial to punish them with severity, when criminals so much more guilty, and so much more dangerous, are suffered to escape with impunity. This matter, however, must necessarily rest with the French Government. The Duke of Wellington (say the private letters)—has been applied to on the part of the arrested officers, and has declined all interference. Indeed, to have acted otherwise, he would have been inconsistent with the principles distinctly laid down by him in his answer to Madame Ney. His Grace is not in France to control the internal police of the country, or to restrain the civil prosecution of civil offences. In confirmation of what we have observed, as to the comparative impunity allowed to notorious offenders, we perceive that Soult, certainly a traitor of the deepest dye, has been allowed to go off to the kingdom of the Netherlands, with a fortune of twenty-seven millions of francs, above a million sterling. It would be the height of credulity to believe, that this man was not in the plot to bring back Buonaparte at the time when he acted as War Minister to the King. However doubtful his guilt may have been at that time, subsequent evidence has established it beyond all reasonable scepticism; and though there are motives of secret policy which prevent the details of that conspiracy from meeting the public eye, yet it is well known to many individuals, that Soult, in person, attended many of the treasonable meetings; and his denial of this fact is only of a piece with his audacious accusations against the English, of firing on the emigrants at Quiberon, and of throwing infected goods on the French coast, to spread the contagion of the plague. By the bye, we cannot very well understand how this infamous criminal comes to experience such lenity. His name was put at the very head of the second list in the Ordinance of July 24. By that Ordinance, he was bound to retire into the interior of France,

the Minister of the Interior before it is again brought forward. The Budget too gives rise to animated discussions, especially the part on which we formerly offered some remarks relative to the selling the woods of the Clergy. What an inconsistency is it to maintain with such vehemence the abolition of confiscation, when that principle bears on the property of traitors, and yet to derive a great branch of the ways and means of the budget from the fruits of the most shameless confiscation ever known in any age or country! It is confessed on all hands that irreligion is the giant evil of France. It is known that the Clergy were plundered and proscribed by the atheistic faction with the express purpose of creating and cherishing an irreligious spirit in the nation. The property of the Clergy was confiscated by wholesale, and they are now starving for want of support—the salaries of Catholics and Protestants are alike behind hand—this circumstance is caught hold of by our busy-bodies here to found a false charge of persecution of the Protestants on—and after all, the woods, which are actual ecclesiastical property, are to be sold to defray in part the general expenses of the State.

There is a great deal said about the movements which are at present making by the Russian and Prussian troops; this occasions great inquietude to the Court, which feels that it cannot maintain itself (notwithstanding the Grace of God, by which it reigns,) without the co-operation of all the bayonets of Europe, especially as it would find very few devoted to it in France. They have not been able to succeed in forming the departmental legions. A person who has arrived from Tulle says, that those which they have organized there do not exceed fifty men; they have endeavoured to make the old soldiers enter again into the army, by force, and—each time (that they augment the corps by a man in this manner, the next day it is diminished by three or four desertions. The knowledge in the departments of the pretended Law of Amnesty, which they said was the wish of the people, while in fact it was only the wish of a handful of choppers, emigrants and intriguers, will not probably increased the number of the partisans of the Court.

There have existed for some days past in the Court, and among the Ministers, a degree of inquietude and alarm, which it is easy to perceive, but of which it is difficult to divine the true cause. It is certain that the Russian and Prussian troops are making movements, which indicate on their part a disposition to return to Paris, or its environs. With respect to the English troops it is certain that they are about to return to the capital, to the number of 15,000 men; during the last three or four days, they have resumed their posts at the barrier on the North, and it was remarked that the cannon, which was still at Montmartre, had been turned upon Paris. It is said even that a depot of Congreve rockets has been established upon that height.

The following is the alleged cause of arrangements, so contrary both to the Treaty, and the hopes which it excited.

It has been remarked that the soldiers of the Royal Guard expressed, somewhat openly, sentiments unfavourable to the King's cause; they complain that they are clothed like servants, and employed in the occupations of servants, and above all they seem to take very ill, being commanded by young Officers who have never seen a campaign, nor have any other claim to promotion but their birth, to which they attach no importance; in short, disgusted with the vexations which they undergo, the soldiers desert in crowds. During one night sixty were absent at the muster.

The King is alarmed; he has appealed to his friend the Duke of Wellington, who has consented that the English troops should return to Paris.

The Russian Ambassador does not wish that the English alone should occupy Paris; the Prussians interfere, and if they do not come to some understanding we shall be overwhelmed with these *Allies*, who have already ruined us.

Some politicians attach to all these circumstances very extensive plans; they behold in the movements of the English troops dispositions favourable to the Government; they imagine that Russia thinks seriously of the Prince of Orange; in short, they think it is decided upon to overthrow the Bourbons. Time alone can explain all.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 19.

In pursuance of a proposition submitted to the King by the Minister at War, Marshals Massena, Jourdan, Suchet, Davoust, and Moncey, are deprived of their pay. Yesterday there was a rumour that M. de Talleyrand was exiled; the motive to this step is unknown, if it is for having displeased the Court then every one will be contented (a thing somewhat uncommon in the present moment); the Royalists will consider his punishment as just; and Frenchmen will behold, with pleasure, a man fallen into disgrace, who has betrayed his country, who has betrayed all those who employed him, and who would betray himself if it were possible he could foresee any advantage from it.

There is a great deal said about the movements which are at present making by the Russian and Prussian troops; this occasions great inquietude to the Court, which feels that it cannot maintain itself (notwithstanding the Grace of God, by which it reigns,) without the co-operation of all the bayonets of Europe, especially as it would find very few devoted to it in France. They have not been able to succeed in forming the departmental legions. A person who has arrived from Tulle says, that those which they have organized there do not exceed fifty men; they have endeavoured to make the old soldiers enter again into the army, by force, and—each time (that they augment the corps by a man in this manner, the next day it is diminished by three or four desertions. The knowledge in the departments of the pretended Law of Amnesty, which they said was the wish of the people, while in fact it was only the wish of a handful of choppers, emigrants and intriguers, will not probably increased the number of the partisans of the Court.

PARIS, JAN. 14.

There have existed for some days past in the Court, and among the Ministers, a degree of inquietude and alarm, which it is easy to perceive, but of which it is difficult to divine the true cause. It is certain that the Russian and Prussian troops are making movements, which indicate on their part a disposition to return to Paris, or its environs. With respect to the English troops it is certain that they are about to return to the capital, to the number of 15,000 men; during the last three or four days, they have resumed their posts at the barrier on the North, and it was remarked that the cannon, which was still at Montmartre, had been turned upon Paris. It is said even that a depot of Congreve rockets has been established upon that height.

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PARIS, JAN. 16.

I mentioned to you, in my letter of yesterday, the return of the English troops to Paris. The matter has been thus arranged:—the King, who has been for some days uneasy, not only at the manner in which the promulgation of the law of amnesty was received, but at the sort of discontent which prevails throughout the whole kingdom, demanded of the Duke of Wellington to let six thousand of his troops return to Paris. The Duke replied, that he could not permit so small a number to return, until the National Guard should be disarmed, without which it would be risking their lives in the midst of so numerous a population. The King, not relishing this advice, the Duke proposed to send twenty-five thousand men; the King required twenty-four hours to return a definitive answer. On the following day he consented, and in consequence the movement immediately commenced. Six thousand men entered yesterday morning into this Capital.

Notwithstanding these troops have returned at the request of the King, some persons imagine that their presence will not be advantageous to his cause. They say, that the English Government has, for a long time, had it in contemplation to put another person on the throne, that it has even negotiated with Russia upon this subject, who wished that it should be the Prince of Orange; that Prussia did not concur in this plan, but it was obliged to enter into the views of Russia, because of the internal commotions with which she is menaced.

There was an error in the names of the Marshals which I announced as having been deprived of their pay, these are Marshals Massena, Suchet, Angereau, and Lefevre. Davoust has received an order to quit Paris in 24 hours; and Serrurier has been put upon half-pay. One hundred and seventy General Officers have been cashiered; the Minister at War in announcing this decision to them, stated that it had been determined upon because they had checked the spring of legitimacy.

An extraordinary courier arrived here yesterday, bringing intelligence to the Duke de Richelieu of an insurrection at Berlin, in which several persons attached to the Court had been sacrificed. All the journals have been forbidden to speak of this news, as well as of the movements of the Russian and Prussian troops upon Paris.

A Flanders Mail arrived as our Paper was going to Press—we have only room for the following:—

BRUSSELS, JAN. 17.

If we may give credit to letters from Frankfurt, M. Lavalette is arrived at Munich, having taken, to escape from France, the road by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance.

ZURICH, JAN. 6.

In consequence of bloody quarrels, on the 1st January, between the garrison of Basle, and the federal battalion of the line under Colonel Blucher, orders have been given to the Quarter Master General to replace this battalion by that of Doring, and to bring the guilty before a Court Martial. The majority of the Cantons have besides already sanctioned the proposal of the Directorial Government to disband the four Red Battalions on the 1st March next.

AGSWOLD, JAN. 10.

The Gazette of this city contains the following article from Vienna, 3d Jan.—Yesterday was celebrated in the cathedral Church of St. Stephen's, in the presence of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the marriage of his brother, Prince Leopold, with the young and beautiful Countess of Cohak, according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

The following is a copy of a Minute transmitted by order of General Maitland, Governor of Malta, to the British Consuls in the minor Barbary States, who have been placed under his controul by the British Government. From the friendly disposition which it evinces towards those States, we may infer that the chivalrous project of Sir Sidney Smith is not sanctioned by his Majesty's Ministers:—

MINUTE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas his Excellency has received directions from his Majesty's Government, to take under his immediate orders and controul the various British Consuls resident in the Barbary States (with the exception of Morocco), his Excellency is pleased to publish the same, in the view that all persons having any claims or reclamations to make on this subject, may address the same to the Chief Secretary of his Majesty's Government in this island. And whereas it is his Excellency's most earnest and anxious wish to maintain, in the fullest manner that system of good understanding and amity which has fortunately so long existed between the Barbary Powers and the British Government; he hereby invites the said Consuls and others whom it may concern, to enter into the fullest communications with him on all points where the joint interest of Great Britain and the said Powers may be involved, assuring them that it will be his studious endeavour to maintain and cherish that system of liberality, good faith, and candour, for which the British Nation is so eminently distinguished.

Palace, Vallette, Oct. 12, 1815.

By command of his Excellency.

(Signed) A. WOOD,

Actg. Chief Sec. to Government.

## THE EXAMINER, JAN. 14.

The King of Spain sends the people to dungeons and to death by dozens, and not a Royal hand is raised to protect them.—What the people see reason to punish a single Monarch,—bless us, what a hubbub among the race! what coalitions and crusades!—“What rigour, what vigour!”

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